

Attorney's Docket: 1751  
Serial No.: 10/049,219  
Group: 1751

Amendments to the Claims

1. through 17. (canceled)

18. (currently amended) A method for treatment of a textile piece good from an aqueous liquor during pre-treatment, dyeing, optical brightening or after-treatment of the said textile piece good comprising the steps of:

providing said textile piece good in an aqueous liquor;

adding a water-dispersible or -colloidally soluble, end-capped  
polyester as a wet-acting lubricant in the form of an aqueous,

concentrated composition, said polyester being produced from the esterification or transesterification of

propylene glycol, ethylene glycol and combinations thereof,

or

polyethylene glycols,

or

mixtures thereof

with

$\alpha,\omega$ -dicarboxylic acids or terephthalic acid,

and

being end-capped with

monofunctional adducts of ethylene oxide onto a C<sub>1-4</sub>-alkanol,

wherein the molar ratio of the said monofunctional adducts of ethylene oxide to glycols is in the range from 0.04 to 0.3,

and wherein said aqueous composition includes a thickening agent chosen from the group comprising xanthan gum, homopolyacrylamides, copolyacrylamides-acrylic acid and partially saponified polyacrylamides,

and

adding a textile treatment agent to the said aqueous liquor under conditions

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which would otherwise in the said textile substrate favour the formation of transport folds or the occurrence of friction in or on the substrate during pre-treatment, dyeing, optical brightening or after-treatment of the textile piece good.

19. (previously presented) A method for treatment of a textile piece good from an aqueous liquor according to claim 18, wherein:

terephthalic acid is used,

the polyoxyethylene chains have an average molecular weight in the range from 800 to 3000, and

the proportion by weight of esterified ethylene glycol and/or propylene glycol to the proportion by weight of all esterified polyoxyethylene is from 1:5 to 1:30.

20. (currently amended) A method for treatment of a textile piece good from an aqueous liquor according to Claim 18, wherein the said polyester is produced from said esterification or transesterification of

propylene glycol, ethylene glycol and combinations thereof,

or

polyethylene glycols,

or

mixtures thereof

with

$\alpha,\omega$ -dicarboxylic acids or terephthalic acid,

and

being end-capped with

monofunctional adducts of ethylene oxide onto a C<sub>1-4</sub>-alcohol,

wherein said molar ratio of said monofunctional adducts of ethylene oxide to glycols is in the range from 0.04 to 0.3,

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and optionally from higher oligo-functional compounds which are suitable for the branching of the polyesters, said compounds ~~(H)-selected~~ chosen from the group ~~consisting of~~ comprising:

compounds containing 3 to 10 alcoholic hydroxyl groups, and hydroxycarboxylic acids containing at least 2 carboxyl groups and/or at least 2 hydroxyl groups and functional derivatives thereof.

21. (canceled)

22. (canceled)

23. (currently amended) A method for treatment of a textile piece good from an aqueous liquor according to Claim 24~~18~~, wherein ~~the~~ said aqueous composition in addition to ~~the~~ said polyester and ~~optionally the~~ said thickening agent, includes at least one of the following components:

a non-ionogenic or anionic emulsifier or a mixture of non-ionogenic and/or anionic emulsifiers,  
an agent for adjusting the pH, or  
at least one formulation additive.

24. (currently amended) A method for treatment of a textile piece good from an aqueous liquor according to Claim 18, wherein ~~the~~ said textile treatment agent is at least one dye or at least one optical brightener.

25. (currently amended) A method for treatment of a textile piece good from an aqueous liquor according to Claim 18, wherein ~~the~~ said method is used in the dyeing or optical brightening of textile material made from polyester fibres, optionally blended with other fibres, in jet dyeing machines.

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26. (currently amended) A method for treatment of a textile piece good from an aqueous liquor according to Claim 18, wherein ~~the~~ said method is used in the dyeing or optical brightening of textile material made from polyester microfibres, optionally blended with other fibres of comparable fineness.

27. through 39. (canceled)